

# HUERTA GAME IN WALL STREET; CHARACTER SKETCH OF GENERAL

He Dresses Like a Corporation Director and Has the Sang Froid of the Man of Affairs; Quickly Adapted Himself to American Ideas and Customs and Was Not Slow to Win the Respect of Associates.

WRITING in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of a recent date, Henry L. Hall, a staff correspondent, has the following to say of Gen. Victoriano Huerta and his game in Wall Street:

The place to meet Huerta is in the financial district. Down in lower Broadway, where men have to have a clear head and quick judgment, the big bankers and brokers will tell you that the "new recruit" can hold his own with the best business brains in the country; that he shows a rare combination of boldness and shrewdness, of imagination and determination, in all his business deals. They tell you, further, that he takes his winnings without boasting and his losses with a smile. Wall street likes him, and it likes Huerta.

**Acts Like a Corporation Executive.**

Huerta comes down town every morning, and the way he has adapted himself to the manners and customs of the town New York is simply wonderful. There is not a trace of swagger or bluster about him; he acts and dresses just like an executive of some big American corporation. He wears a brown suit, and usually wears a brown business suit, with a brown hat, a brown tie, brown socks and shoes and brown gloves. As his complexion is very swarthy, it is becoming to him. He stands about 5 feet 7 or less, and his well knit frame is very supple and strong.

A glance reveals Huerta's Indian descent. The cheek bones are high, the forehead slants, the jaw is long and the ears are small and set low. The mouth is firm and the chin square and determined. It is a very unflinching face, but not devoid of kindness, and the black, piercing eyes are soft and velvety at times. When Huerta smiles, and he always has a winning smile for strangers—one gets a glimpse of a very charming, but very unbending personality.

**Face Bore Reputation.**

In repose the face is stern and intellectual, but there is nothing about it to bear out the stories of dissipation and drunkenness of which one has heard so much.

The first time I met Huerta was at the Ansonia, shortly after his arrival in New York. I needed certain information in connection with a legal matter and he listened attentively as I explained my reason for coming to him. When he answered my questions he did so in a very clear, direct manner that convinced me that he was telling the truth and showed him to be possessed of an exceptionally good and well trained memory. It is impossible to be with Huerta for any length of time without talking Mexico, for Mexico is very near to Huerta's heart and he does not take kindly to political exile.

**"\$15,000,000 in Mexico Peace."**

But I have never heard him utter a single word in criticism of president Wilson or of the United States.

But here are some things I have heard Huerta say and they reflect very accurately his state of mind:

"Out of some 16,000,000 people in Mexico today there are 15,000,000 who ask nothing better than to be let alone. They want peace. The remaining 1,000,000 are bandits who are fighting for the spoils of one of the richest countries on earth; they are men who live by plunder and who would rather fight than work."

"But the disproportion between the numbers of those who want peace and those who are keeping the country in turmoil is so great that the decent element must triumph over the other. One of the great troubles is that the real conditions in Mexico are not known outside of the country because not a letter nor a cable leaves the country without being censored."

**A Mistaken Revolt.**

"When the war began in Mexico it is possible that Mexico had the wrong kind of intentions, but it is not only good intentions that are needed to establish a representative government. After we had taken to power, even Madero saw that revolutionary methods were inapplicable to Mexico. There are thousands of his followers and of other people in Mexico who were formerly in favor of the revolution, but who now, that it has lasted so long, are heartily sick of it."

## FOREIGNERS ARE BEING POISONED American Has Goods Taken at San Luis; American Mine Man Shot.

Famine conditions prevail in the district around San Luis Potosi, according to an arrival from that part of the country, who has come to El Paso for the purpose of making an uncorroborated report of conditions to investors in New York, who are interested in that part of the country.

Wholesale confiscations of stocks belonging to American merchants is taking place in San Luis Potosi, according to an American from that city. It is stated that the stocks are being taken by the military government, and are being sold to the public at a low price. Provisions being hauled through the streets in wagons are seized by any military officer who sees them.

This man charged that the recent order of Villa to pay mine laborers in gold or silver caused a strike, the men demanding that they be paid in paper as in the past. They demanded 10 pesos, paper, per day, but finally compromised on 5 pesos.

The men were working at this mine when Col. Barboza, one of Gen. Huerta's officers, recently appeared at San Luis and issued a proclamation that, starting June 20, all mine laborers would be paid six pesos a day and that the mine owners would be responsible for the payment.

Gen. Urbina has started a small lead smelter at San Luis, and is buying lead-silver ores from the natives and an order has been issued that all must be turned in to the smelter. It is reported that the natives are being treated very badly, and that the smelter is being run at a loss.

Gen. Urbina has also started a small lead smelter at San Luis, and is buying lead-silver ores from the natives and an order has been issued that all must be turned in to the smelter. It is reported that the natives are being treated very badly, and that the smelter is being run at a loss.

**Law Exempting Uneducated Land.**

One day I was talking to him about the land and the land problem of Mexico and he said:

"I was a poor man myself and I know that the people of Mexico want peace. They want to live in peace and to be able to work their land. But the law is such that the land is being taken from the people and is being sold to the foreigners. The law is such that the land is being taken from the people and is being sold to the foreigners."

**Tex All Land.**

But there is one very simple reform that can be carried out, and ought to be carried out. It is this: Under the existing laws the proprietor of land that is uncultivated pays no taxes on it, and there are many men of great wealth who have enormous landed estates uncultivated purposely so as to avoid paying taxes. The government ought to tax uncultivated land, and the taxes should be so high that the owner would be forced to cultivate it or to sell it. I will even go so far as to say that the government ought to buy the land from the owner, and then sell it to the people. This would be a very simple reform, and it would be a very good one.

**Huerta and Orozco Fight.**

San Antonio, Texas, June 28.—United States district attorney J. L. Cramer ordered the arrest of Gen. Huerta and Gen. Orozco. The order was issued on the basis of a report that the two generals were fighting a battle near San Antonio. The report was that the two generals were fighting a battle near San Antonio, and that the battle was very fierce. The report was that the two generals were fighting a battle near San Antonio, and that the battle was very fierce.

**Power Under Dias.**

When Dias was in power it was no very easy matter for a man to rise in Mexico, but Huerta forced to the top. Step by step and always fighting, he made his way up. He took part in suppressing every one of the revolutions that broke out during the Diaz regime and he was held in such high esteem by his chief that when the dictator abdicated he turned to Huerta to insure his safety as he left Mexico.

**When Huerta Took the Reins.**

Madero, who, with all his good intentions, was a dreamer, although strong enough to have Huerta to put down the revolt, did not believe in force and was for peace by persuasion. Just as soon as he got rid of the pliant, hard-hearted old soldier whose whole life had been in keeping order in Mexico, fresh revolts broke out all sides. They culminated in the disastrous outbreak in Mexico City itself, when the capital was bombarded and hundreds of people were killed and the streets were drenched in blood. The diplomatic corps called on Madero to resign, and after his own soldiers had been ordered under arrest, Huerta came into power.

Huerta points with insistence to the fact that he succeeded in putting down the revolution under the terms of the constitution and that the Mexican congress, senate and supreme court all recognized the fact.

He also with good reason reminds you—and he does it with just a trace of sarcasm—that so long as he was president of Mexico, the lives and property of foreigners were safe in the states controlled by him. As safe, he says as his own life and property in the United States today.

**MAJ. GEN. FUNSTON DECLINES TO STRENGTHEN LINE PATROL**

San Antonio, Texas, June 28.—Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the southern department, declined Monday to accede to the request of Gov. Ferguson for more cavalry troops along the international boundary.

Funston explained that lack of necessary troops, the lined patrol of the patrol guards and the activities of "certain cattlemen" along the border who, the department does give protection to thieves, caused his refusal.

**HUERTA OFFICIALS ARE GATHERING ALONG BORDER**

New Orleans, La., June 28.—Former officials and other adherents of Gen. Huerta are gathering along the border, according to a report from the private secretary, Gen. Carlos Aguila, brother-in-law of the former Mexican dictator, and Jose Maria Llorente, a former minister in the Huerta cabinet, arrived here Monday from Havana, Cuba, and several hours later left for San Antonio.

While here Delgado and Lozano conferred with former Huerta military officers, of whom it was said there are nearly 100 in New Orleans.

It was said here that Felix Diaz, instead of Huerta, was to have been military head of the new government, but that Gen. Huerta was supporting it actively.

**AMERICAN-VILLISTA KILLED.**

Laredo, Texas, June 28.—Oliver Wiggins, 24 years old, a brevet major in the Villa army, was killed recently while leading his troops in a battle with a Carranza command near Icamole, according to information received by his father E. J. Wiggins. Oliver Wiggins was a native Texan and had been active in the Villa revolution for nearly a year.

## GEN. HUERTA GENTLE AS A LAMB, TALKS TO CORRESPONDENTS IN ENGLISH, ACCEPTS INVITATION TO DINE AND DISPELS ALL IDEAS PRECONCEIVED OF A BLOODED OGRE, READY TO MURDER WITHOUT PROVOCATION; HE SMOKES WITH HIS COLLAR OFF.

Talks to Correspondents in English, Accepts Invitation to Dine and Dispeles All Ideas Preconceived of a Blooded Ogre, Ready to Murder Without Provocation; He Smokes With His Collar Off.

BY L. M. SHADBOULT.

MEETING Gen. Victoriano Huerta is like going into a lion's den and finding a lamb—true, a very witty, a very congenial lamb, but still a lamb. For four years the name of Huerta has been coupled with epithets, the mildest of which have been murderer, assassin, usurper, and dictator. As the interviewer waits in the hall of the Georgetown apartments and hears the muffled sound of voices issuing from the Huerta apartment, to the accompaniment of the mystery that always precedes an audience with a distinguished Mexican, he feels more than ever that when the door opens, he will stand before a combination of "Bry the Blooded Nero" and the much maligned devil.

The door opens; in a loud voice the secretary announces, "Gen. Huerta, giving just the needed touch of the dramatic, and then stands the door open. Not that Gen. Huerta, with his strong, intelligent face, his good natured smile and his hearty hand clasp gives any idea of weakness. Just the reverse.

A Different Huerta.

But his manner, what he says and the way he says it immediately sends shivering the preconceived impressions of a cold-blooded tyrant. In five minutes the interviewer, who has been sitting on the edge of his chair, nervously glancing at his watch, and secretly dreading the moment when the general would appear, is reclining comfortably, puffing one of the general's cigars and enjoying the most interesting conversation of a well read, traveled man of the world.

**Collar and Coat Off.**

Gen. Huerta is taking things as coolly as midsummer climate will allow. He is dressed in a half dress, a white shirt, a white tie, and a white jacket. He is sitting in a comfortable chair, and is smoking a cigar. He is looking at the interviewer with a friendly smile, and is talking to him in English. He is talking to him in English, and he is talking to him in English.

**Careful of a Rented Bed.**

"Careful of a rented bed. It's a rented one and you'll have to pay for it if you break it," he said. He was very careful of his bed, and he was very careful of his bed. He was very careful of his bed, and he was very careful of his bed.

**ANGELES CALLS ON GEN. SCOTT**

Denies Implication in New Revolt; Huerta Leaders Are Being Watched.

Washington, D. C., June 28.—Agents of the United States government were today busily engaged all over the country watching carefully the movements of prominent Mexicans who have been active in Mexican politics, and also those suspected of such activity, to see that there are no violations of American neutrality.

Arrest of Gen. Huerta and Gen. Pascual Orozco at El Paso and the strict surveillance over Gen. Felix Mendez, who is now in Los Angeles and others now living in the United States, is a part of the general policy of the American government to prevent the setting on foot of a military movement in Mexico. Officials here feel that the revolutionary situation in Mexico ought not to be further complicated by new elements.

**Call Upon Gen. Scott.**

Gen. Angeles and Llorente then went to the war department and entered into a conference with Gen. H. L. Scott, chief of staff of the army. In view of Llorente's announcement that the mission of Angeles was a military one, and Gen. Scott's thorough familiarity with the Mexican military affairs, which includes an intimate acquaintance with the general, the conference attracted no little attention.

**Present Letter From Villa.**

After a two-day conference, Gen. Scott said Gen. Angeles had not revealed the object of his mission to the United States further than to say that he had been in Mexico since the fall of the Villa regime, and that he was now in the United States, and that he was now in the United States, and that he was now in the United States.

**Carillo Says Men Are Recruited For Huerta**

Los Angeles, Cal., June 28.—Several hundred Mexicans, recruited for service in Mexico under the banner of Gen. Huerta, were seen in Los Angeles Sunday for El Paso, Texas, according to a report received here. The men were seen in Los Angeles, and they were seen in Los Angeles.

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## GONZALES PLANS ANOTHER ATTACK

Carranza Commander To Make Further Efforts to Take Mexico City.

Washington, D. C., June 28.—Dispatches to the state department today from consul Silliman at Veracruz reported that Mexico City still was isolated from communication and that Carranza troops under Gen. Pablo Gonzales were massing for a new attack which was expected to begin within two or three days.

## ARREST OF HUERTA IS UNJUST, SAYS ELIAS

San Antonio, Texas, June 28.—The United States has never arrested Villa or Carranza for violations of American neutrality, and it is therefore unjust to arrest Gen. Huerta, even supposing he is guilty of the charges preferred against him, according to a statement issued by Arturo M. Elias, former inspector of consulates at El Paso during Huerta's administration. Speaking for himself and the colony of Huerta exiles in southwest Texas, he added:

"I say it is unjust because the American officers have never arrested any of the revolutionary leaders—such as Carranza and Villa—because of violation of the neutrality laws. The Mexican public will see in Gen. Huerta the victim of an injustice. And the Mexican public always has been sympathetic with the victims. In addition, these on the other side of the Rio Grande will see in Gen. Huerta the only person who has shown the position of the United States. This may be true or not, but this is the way it appears to the Mexican."

## INSTRUCTED VERDICT FOR \$54,367.37 IN COTTON CASE

An instructed verdict for \$54,367.37 was returned by the jury in the first district court Tuesday morning in the suit of Manuel Gutierrez against Juan Salcedo and Salvador T. Del Valle. The suit was the result of a large shipment of cotton which was made from the Laguna district of Mexico to El Paso. The plaintiff contended that he had a contract with the defendants to dispose of the cotton and he sued for the amount of its cost. After hearing the evidence, Judge P. R. Price instructed a verdict for the plaintiff.

**Will Dine With Newspaper Men.**

At the end of the interview he was asked to be the guest of the El Paso and visiting newspaper men at a dinner. He immediately accepted the invitation with thanks. Asked what date would be convenient for him, he thought a moment and then replied with a smile, "Thursday night." His trial and that of Pascual Orozco comes up Thursday morning.

**Talks in English.**

In English he said: "I much appreciate this," turning to his secretary for the proper word—"this visit," he concluded. As he shook hands with his callers, he insisted that they use English and, in broken English, he made each a great goodbye. Comparing notes afterwards, the interviewers found that, though he had talked almost an hour, he had managed to say less than the average man says in five minutes.

## GAVE FRIENDS CARRANZA MONEY TO SELL; DISAPPEAR

Ramon Gonzales says he gave Jesus Valenzuela and P. Cantillo \$30,000 in Carranza currency to sell in San Antonio. When they failed to return to him with the money, he reported the matter to the state department. Gonzales filed a complaint in justice J. M. Deaver's court charging them with theft by bail.

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